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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Column One By David Courtney

MR. Churchill wants Parliament back at work before the date fixed by Mr. Attlee. So does the Liberal leader, Mr. Clement Davies. The Government thinks the crisis should hold until September 12; not Mr. Churchill, who has his Strasbourg army to think of and still dreams of a coalition, to boot, with himself at the head. The British people are not yet in that state of alarm which might serve Mr. Churchill's ambitions: a panic Parliament should help to work them up; and at the same time should provide the right atmosphere for the Strasbourg project. Mr. Churchill is determined to repeat his old glories one way or another: as a beginning, the public must be provoked into a We-Want-Winnie frame of mind and the Government browbeaten into a deal with the Tories.

AT the worst, it might be possible to bring about a defeat of the Government on some issue subsidiary to the crisis. Mr. Attlee's majority was reduced to three the other day, when Mr. Blackburn, Labour M.P. for a Birmingham division, resigned from the Party. He resigned because he thinks "we are very near war" and, as the father of two sons and a daughter, is "very conscious of the fact." According to Mr. Blackburn, there is an overwhelming danger of all civilization being destroyed; and only Mr. Churchill, "one of the great men of all time," can avert it. The father of the two sons and the daughter must have felt his position very keenly. Otherwise he would not have jeopardized, at this critical moment, the authority of the Party whose votes gave him his seat in Parliament.

OBVIOUSLY, a man may feel these matters keenly. But in spite of the M.P.'s touching somersault, the British people, one gathers, is still unmoved. There is no sign of a We-Want-Winnie campaign; and Mr. Churchill, whistling "Malbrook" as he comes back from his Strasbourg triumph, is unlikely to move them any more than Blackburn has done.

SOME of them, according to expert observers, are beginning to ask serious questions; and to want to know if the Government has reason to believe that the Russians are preparing for a distant assault upon the Western world. The Government has decided to spend 3,400 million pounds on getting military equipment up to double its present output. It is a great deal of money and will have to come from somewhere; obviously, from the people who are beginning to ask the questions. What is the use of being told one day that the Korean War will be localized; and the next day that military equipment must be doubled; and the day after that the conscription term is to be lengthened from 18 months to two years? Now comes Mr. Churchill asking for still more.

IT should not surprise anyone if the British people were to be jolted out of their placidity into a state of alarm. In that case, Mr. Churchill may still get his chance. He is a better warrior than Mr. Attlee, and if warriors are what are needed, the sooner he is put in charge the better. In other words, if there is to be world war, let Mr. Churchill, who fought the last war magnificently well, fight this one. But is there to be a world war?

Tel Aviv, August 16.

## New Belgian Govt. Formed

BRUSSELS, Tuesday (Reuter). — A new all-Catholic Cabinet was formed tonight, ending Belgium's four days of crisis since King Leopold's renunciation of power.

The new Premier is 66-year-old Senator Joseph Pholien, a former Minister of Justice. The Cabinet includes 15 Ministers in addition to the Premier. M. Paul Van Zeeland will serve as Foreign Minister, a post he has held for the last year, while M. Albert Coppe will be Minister for Economic Affairs.

When the new government was announced M. Van Zeeland, who successfully helped to form the new administration, told the press: "National Appraisal. The government has been formed as a team intended to bring about national appraisal and a rallying of the nation around Prince Baudouin within the spirit of King Leopold's message."

The Cabinet contains eight Flemings, five French-speaking Walloons and three members originating from the bilingual Brussels region. M. Van Zeeland explained to reporters that throughout his cabinet-forming efforts he was mainly guided by the desire to "set up an entirely new government team which would break with the past and seek the best solutions for the problems of the moment."

## Daughter Born To Princess Elizabeth

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Princess Elizabeth, heiress presumptive to the British throne, gave birth today to a daughter, her second child, at her London residence, Clarence House.

The child becomes third in succession to the British throne, after her elder brother Prince Charles and before Princess Elizabeth's sister, Princess Margaret.

Princess Elizabeth is 24. Both mother and daughter were reported to be "doing well."

The official announcement said: "Her Royal Highness, Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, was safely delivered of a princess at 10.50 G.M.T. today. Her Royal Highness and her daughter are both doing well."

The new baby will remain third in succession unless Princess Elizabeth has another son, in which case he would take precedence. Princess Elizabeth's husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, returned from Malta Naval station on July 26, to be with his wife at her confinement.

## India, Pakistan Observe Fourth Independence Day

KARACHI, Tuesday (Reuter). — Premier Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan said last night on his country's fourth independence day that Pakistan would give assistance to the U.N. in Korea if it could.

Addressing a huge open air meeting he added: "It is another question whether we can give any assistance knowing full well that our enemies are ready to jump at any chance."

Referring to the agreement reached in Delhi last April between himself and Pandit Nehru, he said: "Relations between Pakistan and India suddenly improved and the poison that was running between them disappeared. We hoped that after this pact we would be able to arrive at mutual agreements on other Indo-Pakistan problems. But unfortunately we have not made much progress in that direction. I am confident that Pandit Nehru and his government wish fully to implement the pact but there is a class in India which is venomously against the pact."

## Single Indonesia State Proclaimed

JAKARTA, Tuesday (Reuter). — President Soekarno today proclaimed a single "one for all" state of Indonesia to replace the 16-unit federation.

Before a packed joint session of the federal parliament here, the President declared the new "unitary state of republicanism" Indonesia would comprise the whole Indonesian nation. It was a necessary development at the present stage of Indonesia's struggle for independence, he said.

The Dutch transferred power to the federation last year. As the president proclaimed the new state, Ambon, headquarters of the rebellious South Moluccas Republic, was still holding out against inclusion in it. The Indonesian government was known to be completing its preparations for an attack on Ambon.

**Study Report**  
Dutch New Guinea, which Indonesia claims, is also not part of the new state. The Indonesian and Dutch governments are studying the reports of a joint fact-finding committee which recently toured New Guinea.

Immediately after the proclamation, President Soekarno left by air for Jogjakarta to wind up the affairs of the Jogjakarta republic—main unit in the present 16-state federation. He was to return to Jakarta tonight.

## TWO DUTCH PORTS HIT BY STRIKES

THE HAGUE, Tuesday (Reuter). — Leftist-led strikes today hit Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

At Rotterdam, 2,300 of 4,000 dockers walked out in support of the Unity Trade Union's demand for a ten per cent wage increase and retention of the shift system. As many of the remaining 1,500 workers were on holiday, the port was almost completely idle.

The non-leftist union condemned the stoppage and appealed to dockers to resume work.

Most of 1,800 dockers on strike at Amsterdam belonged to the reserved force, only needed at rush periods and the port was not greatly affected. Amsterdam building workers were also out, holding up work on all big buildings.

## Severe Earthquake Rocks West Bengal

CALCUTTA, India, Tuesday (Reuter). — According to unconfirmed reports heavy damage was caused in Siliguri, West Bengal, by a severe earthquake which rocked eastern India today.

Gauhati in Assam was plunged into darkness and shouting people rushed into the open. The town of Patna was rocked for ten seconds.

## TREMORS RECORDED

PASADENA, California, Tuesday (Reuter). — Terrific earthquake shocks were reported from five centres in the U.S. today.

**No Funds Yet for U.N. Jerusalem Plan**  
LAKE SUCCESS, Tuesday (AP). — The U.N. has received funds as yet from any of its member states for the establishment of an international regime for Jerusalem.

## Jordan Names 2 New Committee Members

The new Jordan representation have been appointed to the Special Committee set up under Article VIII of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission to settle a number of outstanding problems between the two countries, according to the Near East Arab Broadcasting Station which quoted an official Amman communique.

The two new members are Hamed Bey Farhan, Director-General of the Department of Statistics, and Azmi Bey Nashashibi, head of the Jordan delegation to the M.A.C. The Special Committee has not met since January, and this step was considered as an indication that Jordan was ready to deal with the specific problems under the Special Committee's authority, NEABS said.

Article VIII calls for the meeting of the Special Committee to formulate agreed plans and arrangements for such matters as: *agreed plans in principle already exist: free movement of traffic on vital roads, including Bethlehem and Latrun-Jerusalem roads; resumption of the normal functioning of the cultural and humanitarian institutions on Mt. Scopus and free access thereto; free access to the Holy Places and cultural institutions and use of the cemetery on the Mt. of Olives; resumption of the operation of the Latrun pumping station; provision for electricity for the Old City.*

It will be recalled that none of these provisions has been implemented, due to the persistent unwillingness of the Jordan representatives to discuss the issues on the basis of the Rhodes agreement.

## NEW JORDAN NOTE SUBMITTED TO PCC

Radio Amman reported yesterday from Amman that the Palestine Conciliation Commission was handed a Jordan Government memorandum concerning Jordan's latest attitude towards the P.C.C. efforts to reach a peace settlement.

Premier Said el Mufri submitted the new report following a luncheon in honour of the King Abdullah and other Government officials.

# U.N. 'Defence Box' Crumbling As Foe Storms Out of Bridgehead

## UN to Get Indian Plan Tomorrow

LAKE SUCCESS, Tuesday (AP). — Indian sources said today that India's project for a "Little Six" committee to plan a Korean peace settlement probably will be presented in a formal resolution to the Security Council on Thursday.

The informants said that the first reaction to the plan has been good and that Indian delegate Sir Benegal Rao hoped to have a proposal worked out in time for Thursday's meeting.

First indications were that the Indian formula might well get the necessary seven votes. But the outcome appeared to hinge on whether the Russians would veto it.

It was probable that in order to minimize the chances of a Soviet veto the resolution would omit any reference to the June 28 Council decree calling on the North Koreans to cease fire and return to the 38th Parallel.

## League Adopts Agenda Points

The political committee of the Arab League opened its sessions last night at the Antoniadis Palace in Alexandria by agreeing to two points on the agenda: The attitude to be adopted by the Arab states to the Korean situation and whether the Palestine issue should be discussed in view of the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly meeting next month.

The sessions are being held under the chairmanship of Egyptian Foreign Minister Salah ed-din Bey, who together with Secretary-General Azzam Pasha of the League told a press conference before the meeting that they were optimistic about the outcome of the meetings which they thought would result in a stronger organization.

Jordan's Defence Minister, Fawzi Mulki Pasha, said before the meeting that his country stood by her promise not to sign a separate peace treaty with Israel.

"There is no truth in reports that we have been conducting peace negotiations with Israel," he declared. "We shall only sign peace with Israel when all the Arab states do so."

The Lebanon is expected to ask the League to support her demand for a seat in the Security Council in place of Egypt when the Council is reconstituted by the General Assembly.

## U.S., Britain, Canada To Fuse Navies

LONDON, Tuesday (AP). — The U.S., Britain and Canada are planning to fuse their three navies into a single unified fighting force that would be the world's most powerful armada, the Admiralty announced here today.

The three nations, the Admiralty said, plan to standardize arms, equipment, training and combat techniques. A committee study of tri-power unification has been approved by Admiral Forrest Sherman, the U.S. Chief of Naval Operations.

First Sea Lord of the Admiralty Lord Fraser and Vice-Admiral H. T. V. Graham, of Canada, the Admiralty said.

## Tito Discusses Far East Communism

BELGRADE, Tuesday (Reuter). — Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia said today that Far Eastern Communist parties would eventually show tendencies toward independence from Moscow.

In an exclusive interview with an Indian journalist, the Marshal said:

"When the Chinese peoples find themselves economically exploited, they will be certain to revolt."

Marshal Tito said he thought the Soviet Union would be "more cautious" in interfering in the internal affairs of other Socialist countries after their experience with Yugoslavia.

## Prague Students Cheer N. Korean

PRAGUE, Tuesday (AP). — Kan Buk, North Korean lieutenant colonel, spoke to the World Student Congress today and touched off a loud, long demonstration.

In his speech, as reported by Prague radio, he said he had come straight from the front with "fighting greetings" to the Second Congress of the International Union of Students.

He asked the Congress to pass a resolution that would "curb the activity of American imperialists in Korea" and protest against American bombing of Korean towns.

In the demonstration that followed, sources inside the Convention said, most of the crowd cheered and sang for 14 minutes and marched around the British delegation, which remained seated and the American First Cavalry Division refrained from joining in.

## Egypt Declines U.K. Training Offer

The Cairo radio said yesterday that the Egyptian Government has declined Britain's offer to send British military experts to train the Egyptian army provided that no other nation be given such training rights.

He said this rift stemmed from outside issues and declared that it was nothing new. After the first World War, when the Left Poolei Zion split away from the parent party, it was on the same issue.

He attacked the component movements of the Mapam Party, charging that the Abudav faction had made no new contributions to political thought of substance since they broke away from Mapam seven years ago.

The meeting was opened by the Party Secretary, Mr. Zalman Aharonowitz, who said that the conference was being attended by almost 1,500 delegates representing 85,000 members, all of whom were members of the Histadrut. Forty per cent of the members were immigrants who came since the establishment of the State. In addition, 20,000 young people in scout and working youth organizations were under the sponsorship of Mapam.

The party was the only one which was united ideologically and organizationally, Mr. Aharonowitz said.

Mr. Izhak Smilansky, Knesset member and writer, read a eulogy to the war dead.

The last Mapam convention was held in 1946. The proceedings will be resumed tomorrow morning in the Habimah Theatre, when Prime Minister David Ben Gurion will speak.

## Two Breakthroughs, New Drive From North Threaten Taegu

WITH MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS FOR KOREA, Tuesday (Reuter). — The whole west wall and north-west corner of the United Nations defence box began to crumble today under the weight of incessant Communist probing of the Nakdong River.

## North Moves Tanks Into Nakdong Line

By MICHAEL DAVIDSON  
Cabled to The Jerusalem Post  
TOKYO, Tuesday (Delayed). — The big battle for the rest of South Korea will begin just when the Communists choose. That moment will come when the armour and motorized formations they need for the assault are in line along the Nakdong River front.

It won't be long before they get there. Refitting in the rear during the relative lull on the banks of the Nakdong, these regiments of tanks and mobile troops were today moving up in the centre, and the strong North Korean bridgehead across the river further south.

Everything else is ready. Six divisions are massed on the Waegwan front with the seventh expected to move in, and probably two armoured brigades and one motorized are already in position.

At least 10,000 soldiers are on the banks of the river by Changnyong and in spite of determined American attacks still held most of the high ground today. In both places, Communist engineers have laid submerged bridges.

In the Changnyong bulge, there has been as yet no concerted attempt to break out; it seems certain that the Communists here are awaiting the arrival of armour which is known to be on the way, and will coordinate their major attack with a breakthrough to Taegu and Pusan.

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## No Change in South

In the south, where G.I.s have been fighting to quell about 2,000 Northerners loose in their rear, no change was reported officially.

As advance elements of the North Korean thrusts headed for Taegu tonight, American and South Korean commanders in the area said they were still confident they could hold the main Communist forces, but were concerned at the way the Northerners "infiltrated" like fleas.

All day long a fierce battle had raged a mile or two north-east of Waegwan after a battalion of Communists, supported by tanks, drove a wedge between the South Koreans and the Nakdong River, then, lunged south into the American First Cavalry Division sector.

## NOTICE

With reference to the Notice given to the daily press by Mr. Salomon R. Mozer as Managing Director of the "Promoters of Caesarea Building Corporation," the Public is hereby advised by us in our capacity as the body entitled to Caesarea (including the Old Town of Caesarea) by Title Deed and as holders of the concession from the Government, that we have nothing to do with the said Salomon R. Mozer, or with any organization with which he is associated either in respect of Caesarea lands or in any other matter.

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## Saudi Refuses Loan to Syria

DAMASCUS, Tuesday. (UP)—Authoritative sources here said that Saudi Arabia's refusal to pay the second instalment of its promised \$5m. loan to Syria was due to the Syrian government's failure to support the ouster of Jordan from the Arab League.

Besides the loan, the Saudi Arabian government has also refused to supply Syria with equipment which it had promised to lease for building the Syrian port of Lattakia. This equipment is now lying idle at Jedda.

King Ibn Saud had promised Syria the \$5m. loan and such equipment as well as other help, for the purpose of stabilizing political condition in Syria. Three coups d'etat and three cabinet crises have occurred in Syria during the past ten months.

Up to the resignation of ex-Premier Khaled el-Azem last May, Syria had taken a clear-cut stand for the Cairo-Riad group against that of the Baghdad-Amman faction. But with the advent of the Syrian People's Party to power, the Nazim el-Kudsi Cabinet chose

to shift to the middle-of-the-road, leaning slightly toward the Hashemites of Iraq and Jordan.

When the question of expelling Jordan came under discussion at the Arab League session in Alexandria last month, Syria's new policy be-

**Four immigrants** from a camp near Petah Tikva were arrested on Monday, when tools and machinery for forging coins were found in their possession. It is believed that immigration

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Wednesday, August 16, 1950  
Kibul 2, 2716. Dhu'l-Qadha 1, 1369

THE Government programme as originally presented to the Knesset two years ago affirmed the necessity for a system of officials of the

## CIVIL SERVICE CAREER

State on the basis of examinations held by an independent Board. In November, 1949, the Cabinet approved a plan for bringing the Board and the system into being; as appears from our columns today, the Board has already been at work for some months, and is drafting its procedures and syllabuses.

This is a pioneering venture: we may expect the Board to falter and stumble now and again on its unfamiliar way to a regime of reliable and valid examinations. Imperfections during the stage of experiment will hardly be fraught with alarming consequences in the staffing of the Civil Service so long as Government lays it down, as almost certainly it will, that every appointment is subject to a period of probation. The great thing is that new recruits and claimants to promotion are to be chosen objectively and dispassionately from among all who are eligible, giving fairly with one another. There ought to be no repetition of the mistakes and misfits which—pardonably—were injected into the Civil Service by the exigencies of its improvisation, by partisan accident or by transient patronage. The future intake will be hand-picked. Those in post today who might not survive "ordeals by examination" will, before too long, pass peacefully to their pensioned limbo under the dures of fixed establishments or as Nature takes a hand.

It would of course be preferable to find examinations from the start upon fixed establishments, bearing the cachet of Knesset approval. Fixed establishments give the authentic and detailed knowledge of job-classifications, of permanent gradations, of authorized numbers, without which it is difficult to construct entirely dependable tests, proof against that easy repudiation of representative verdicts to which too many petitioners in Israel are too prone. But it would be wrong to halt at this point. Many Ministries have sanctioned for additional posts in the Budget which the Knesset passed in June. Not all of them are of fulminating urgency, perhaps, but there are new tasks, such as those necessitated in the Ministry of Supply and Rationing by the extended Points system, or in the Ministry of Finance to whip up Income Tax collections, which cannot altogether be assigned, whether directly or by means of inter-departmental transfers, to existing staff.

At any rate, there is the comfort of knowing that these supplements to the Civil Service will be effected not by fear or favour but by impersonal and eclectic screening. There should, nevertheless, be haste in ensuring that ministerial acts are duly coordinated in economy and efficiency through scientifically designed cadres in the correct proportions and in functional balance. Thus equipped, Government should have little excuse for not delivering the goods promptly, safely and inexpensively; and every Civil Servant, working contentedly and to capacity within a symmetrical set-up of the right number of people in the right progression of grades for each distinct sector of work and responsibility should enjoy a sense of security and of esprit de corps, with a fair prospect even before him of advancement by merit in a respected career.

## ECONOMIC PROGRESS ENDANGERED Paying for Europe's Defence

LONDON—By SUSAN STRANGE (for example, Canadian wheat).

DECISIONS are about to be taken which will come home in higher taxes, in bigger grocery bills, in frozen wages or possibly in reduced social services, to every family in Europe. They concern the rearmament of Europe against the threat of another "Korea" in Germany.

There is no doubt in anybody's mind — since Korea — that Europe must be rearmed. The crucial decision is how it is to be done. Can it be done without completely abandoning the fine plans which were being made on every side for the economic recovery and further development of Europe? Is E.R.P. to be distorted and wrecked by diverting Europe's already strained resources to the production of aircraft, tanks and guns?

There are three ways, roughly speaking, of paying for Europe's rearmament: by increasing European defence budgets (that is, higher taxes, or by inflationary government borrowing or by cutting down on other government spending such as social services); with further American dollar aid; or, thirdly, by sacrificing Marshall Plan dollars. All three will, it seems, be necessary. The important point is, how much of each?

The first way is up to the Europeans themselves. In Britain, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, Minister of Defence, has told Parliament that an additional £100 million will be spent on defence. In France, M. Pleven has told the National Assembly that next year's military budget will be increased by 80 billion francs (for IL.82 million). Other West European countries have not yet announced their plans, and even the French and British efforts will almost certainly turn out to be insufficient.

### Collective Plan Needed

Both in Western Union and the Atlantic Council, Western Europe is committed to building a co-ordinated system of collective defence. Somehow it has to be decided how much of the burden is to be borne by each partner. Each thinks the others are not doing enough. Britain, for example, is already spending more of her national income on defence than any of the other West European countries. Yet possibly the British economy is more robust and able to stand the strain than some of the others. Italy and Belgium have reserves of unemployed manpower which could be turned to rearmament. Some countries' national output —

or productivity, as the economists put it — is increasing much faster than others and out of this bonus, as it were, some have more than others to spare for extra spending on defence.

At the moment, it seems as though each country is taking the decision on how much it must give up for rearmament for itself and by itself. But in fact — if Western Union and the Atlantic Council are to mean anything, to be more than fancy names for fancy organizations — the crucial decisions must be taken over the next two or three months as part of a wider collective plan.

### Sacrifices Necessary

Whatever the decision is for each one nation — and it cannot be entirely just and equitable — every one of them will find, as Mr. Attlee warned the House of Commons, that rearmament cannot be managed entirely by putting idle manpower or machines to work, or paid for (in real terms) entirely out of the extra productivity bonus of the national economy.

Some sacrifice will have to be made of the plans, under O.E.E.C. for capital investment. The new factory, hospital or highway will have to be put off for a while. The increase in consumption — the new car or radio which was to have been paid for out of higher wages — will have to be postponed. No one yet knows, because the decisions have not yet been taken — how big the cost will be. But of one thing all can be certain. Some of the cost must and will fall upon Europe itself and upon the standard of living, present or expected, of European families.

This is not the only way European rearmament will be paid for. In the first place, President Truman has already told Congress that he will ask for extra funds, on top of the ten billion dollars for America's own defence, for arms for Europe. The United States is already, under the Mutual Aid Defence Programme, sending finished arms and supplies, scarce dollar-area raw materials, machine tools and parts to fill the gaps in their defence plans. It seems that now these extra dollars of President Truman's may be spent on financing European arms production, in European factories, for use in Europe; a kind of marriage between Lend-Lease and the use of Marshall Aid dollars to buy "off-shore purchases."

There is a difficulty here — and this involves the third way of paying for European rearmament. The most suitable place in Europe to place these contracts might be in the most unsuitable country from the point of O.E.E.C. and the precarious balance of European balances of payments. For argument's sake, suppose that tanks to defend Europe could most easily and quickly be produced in Belgium, where there are unemployed men available and steel and factories running on short-time. But if, in return for these contracts, the Belgian Government received large new supplies of dollars, the Belgian franc might become so scarce that it would be impossible for Belgium to remain in the European Payments Union. If E.P.U. then began to break up under such stresses, the whole carefully-built fabric of European liberalization of trade and economic progress would start to crumble.

To avoid this, the Americans now seem to be thinking that, to balance the new injections of dollars for armaments, Marshall Plan countries may have to accept a proportionate cut in their E.C.A. dollars. In this way European rearmament would be partly, at least, financed by the Marshall Plan. In other words, Marshall dollars that would have been spent on railways or oil refineries would be spent instead on aircraft factories.

### Europe's Own Effort

Perhaps a way can yet be found for America to, have European Governments finance rearmament without slashing at the Marshall Plan. Conceivably, the cuts in E.C.A. allocations which might have to be made as a result of off-shore armaments contracts, could be diverted in some way from the individual countries to joint O.E.E.C. enterprises such as E.P.U. or the European Integration Fund proposed by Dr. Stikker.

This is not clear for the moment. What is clear is that much will depend on the European countries themselves putting into rearmament contracts that they are not going to do enough. It stands to reason that the Americans will be more willing to put up large sums for off-shore armaments contracts, and more anxious to preserve as unharmed as humanly possible the economic recovery of Europe if they see their own example followed on the eastern side of the Atlantic.



## Readers' Letters

### CUTTING COSTS

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post. Sir, — There is no doubt whatsoever that the vast majority of the population recognizes the dire necessity of economy in foreign currency and an all-round lowering of our present standard of living. What is doubtful is whether this can be brought about solely through the elimination of the middle and upper classes while maintaining the present high standard of wages of the working classes.

What this country needs is the lowering of the current standard of living of each and every individual member of the community. Why not advocate simultaneously therefore: opening the gates of immigration camps to cut down our scale of wages and lower production costs, allowing agricultural produce from newly-established and Arab farms to compete freely with the highly-priced produce of the marketing co-operatives now monopolizing the market, and instituting an efficient system for the control of production and profits of manufacturers, business people and members of the free professions with a comprehensive scale of income and excess profit taxes and an authority to direct their investments.

### TELEPHONE RATES

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post. Sir, — The answer of the Postmaster General to Mr. Kaiser-Bluth's letter is as unsatisfactory as was his answer to this writer's letter which appeared in your paper in August 1949. At that time the Postmaster General simply confirmed what this writer found fault with, that it is his intention to recoup only from new subscribers the capital expenditure involved in the cost of cables to be laid for the extension of the telephone network, and — in his answer which appeared in your paper of August 4, he confirms it again. Will the Postmaster General kindly explain why new subscribers only should pay for this capital expenditure and why new telephone subscribers are discriminated against by imposing upon them a compulsory Government Loan, and by which law the Postmaster General is authorized to impose such a Loan?

### WAGE EARNER

(Name and address supplied) Jerusalem, August 7.

### COMPULSORY LEAVE

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post. Sir, — After passing all the usual examinations I was told to join the army on the 6th. I liquidated all my private affairs accordingly. Upon presenting myself on the said date, the military authorities informed me, that I could not be accepted because I had not completed my military training.

### BABY FOOD

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post. Sir, — I would greatly appreciate it if through your

### SUMMER COURSE

PROF. MARIAN Experimental Psychology Hypnosis — Suggestion — Personal Influence in Theory and Practice. Starting on August 20, at 7.30 p.m. Registration for men and women: Finni Korn, 103 Pine Rd., Haifa, Tel. 3266. (Cafe Noam, 13 Jerusalem St., Haifa, Tel. 4847, 10 a.m. — 1 p.m.)

### TRAVELLERS

Wardrobe-trunks, cabin-trunks, suitcases, kitbags, air-bags — new and second hand — European and American made. Reasonable prices. And now: Ladies' Handbags as well. WISLICKI 1 Sirkin Street near Ben Yehuda Road. TEL AVIV.

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PROTECTS YOUR CHILDREN

## ROYAL NAVY IN FAR EAST

By Our Naval Correspondent

LONDON—

THE Fifth Cruiser Squadron in the Far East comprises the 11,500 ton cruiser Belfast and the smaller cruisers Jamaica and Kenya, sisters of 8,000 tons, backed up by seven destroyers of 1,710 tons and eight frigates.

The 6-inch guns of the cruisers are very powerful weapons for their calibre. They can deliver their 100 lb shells at a rate of ten a minute, and re-load in ten seconds.

An aircraft carrier, H.M.S. Theseus, 13,900 tons, is being brought forward for commissioning in September to take the place of H.M.S. Triumph, due to pay off in October. The Theseus carries Vampire jet fighters and Seaferies. Her commission is with the Home Fleet.

H.M.S. Unicorn is in the Far East Station, and though kept there as a repair and maintenance ship, could be very speedily turned into an operational ship. She is of the light carrier order and was brought out of reserve and specially fitted for Far Eastern service. All the above mount 4.5 inch guns.

**Air Force at Hong Kong**  
At the moment, Hong Kong itself has not a great force of aircraft arm. These are chiefly Spitfires, Tempests, Sea Furies, some Flying Boats of the Sunderland type, a goodly force of Lincoln bombers and some light bombers of the Brigand class.

There is no intention of weakening forces in Malaya to strengthen them in Korea.

## TODAY'S Registration Calendar

Regular Service and Reserves

TEL AVIV 3-K

Jaffa and Ramat Gan Age-group 1901-1910

9 a.m.—12 noon; 4-8 p.m.

JERUSALEM

and environs Age-group: 1901-1910

3-9 p.m.

HAIFA 3-K

Age-group: 1911-1930

8 a.m.—12 noon; 3-6 p.m.

Today also at:

Kiryat Hayim, Kiryat Motzkin, Kiryat Shmuel, Kiryat Bialik, Kiryat Ata, Orev Yam, Sabinya, K. Ganim, Kiryat Prostia, Azor, Hataf, Yehuda, Garyin, Kfar Yona, Sakia, Margashim, Kfar Uzna, Olat Hemed, Moshav Hemed, Be'erotaim, Ramatayim, Magdief, Kfar Matat, Ramot Hashavim, Ramat Hader, Omer, Anar, Yotvata, Hadar, Hadera, Oan Shmuel, Sdot Yotvata, Ramat Ishai, Alimor, Poria, Amir, Shaviv, Rishon le Zion, Nahal Yehuda, Ezra u'Bizaron, Sharon Mirah, (Rishon), Kommuniut.

Full details of the next day's calendar are given every evening at 8.27 on KOL YISRAEL.

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BUILDING CONTRACTORS

The Jerusalem Economic Corporation Ltd., Jerusalem

hereby announces that in answer to the application made by the War Sufferers Dept. they will erect a central building for shops in Agrippa's Way, for the benefit of those who suffered in the destruction of the Commercial Centre as well as others. The building will be called "Beth Keshet," and contractors are hereby invited to participate in the tender for the erection of this building.

1) The description of the work required and list of the necessary quantities of materials are available at the Corporation's office: Peuchtwanger Bank Building, Zion Square, Jerusalem — Tel. 3393 and 3394 — from Thursday, August 17, till Thursday, August 24, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., against payment of IL. 2.

2) Plans are on display and information is available at the Corporation's office, daily from 9 a.m. — 1 p.m.

3) Tenders should be accompanied by a cheque or bank guarantee of IL.2,000, which will be considered part of the contractor's bank guarantee to the Company for the carrying out of the contract.

4) Offers can be submitted until 12 noon on Sunday, August 27, 1950.

5) The Corporation does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other offer.

JERUSALEM ECONOMIC CORPORATION LTD.

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TEL AVIV JERUSALEM HAIFA

Negro Opera

Saturday afternoon's recorded opera broadcast was combined with the preceding hour of the I.S.C.M. to enable us to hear a complete two-hour recording of the three-act opera "Troubled Island" by the Negro composer William Grant Still. The work is really second-hand

Kol Israel presented another Beethoven programme on Sunday. Yohanan Bohm, whom we heard as conductor for the first time, made use of strange dynamics in the "Prometheus" Overture, changing with suddenness from pianissimo to fortissimo. The guest soloist, Tania Gould, was just average in her performance of the over-played "Emperor" Concerto. She revealed nothing new. It is a pity that none of our rising or guest instrumentalists ever presents a contemporary concerto as a change from the old warhorses.

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